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course in which the teacher attempts to go deeply and intensively into comparatively few topics at the possible sacrifice of "ground-covering."

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THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. By WILLIAM M. COLLIER. Twelfth Edition. Edited by FRANK B. GILBERT and FRED E. ROSBROOK. Albany: MATTHEW BENDER & COMPANY. 1921. Vol. I, pp. cxxxviii, 836; Vol. II, pp. xii, 837-1729.

Aside from its references to authorities of date later than those cited in the last preceding edition, the usefulness of the present issue lies in its reprint of the Canadian Bankruptcy Act which went into effect last year. There having been no amendments of our own statute since the eleventh edition of Collier was put forth, the twelfth has no new features to chronicle in that behalf. It stands before us, therefore, as but a continuation, in new dress, of its eleven predecessors, with all of their good points.

And with their faults as well. On two previous occasions earlier editions of Collier on *Bankruptcy* have been examined by this reviewer.¹ Certain things were then mentioned which it is needless to repeat; but it is noteworthy that some of them continue. The present text (p. 859) still states, on the authority of *In re Levi*² that

"a dismissal may be had on motion of bankrupt without notice to creditors who have not intervened, where there is no suggestion of collusion."

In reviewing the eighth edition, where the same language was used, it was shown that this could not be a true statement of the law in view of the amendment, made in 1910, of section 59g of the Bankruptcy Act, an amendment which, it was suggested, was designed to change the law and to make unavailing the rule laid down in the *Levi* case.³ Yet through all the later editions of Collier this statement has clung in the text, although in the present edition it is preceded by a sentence which, stating the law as it is today, nullifies what follows:

"It is provided by the amendment of 1910 that before the court will entertain an application for a dismissal, the bankrupt must file a list of his creditors with the addresses, and will cause notices to be served on such creditors." (p. 859)

That states the law as it is, that there can be no dismissal without notice; and therefore the next succeeding sentence, given on the authority of the *Levi* case, is as out of place in the present edition as it was in the one which appeared eleven years ago.

What this work really needs is a thorough revision of the text. It should be overhauled in each place where amendments, to say nothing of decisions, have changed the law in the years that have gone since the original author put forth his valuable book. And until that is done, there will always remain room for criticism which a reviewer would much prefer to omit in view of the manifold merits that Collier on *Bankruptcy* has demonstrated to be its own.

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¹ Eighth Edition, (1911) 11 COLUMBIA LAW REV. 389; Tenth Edition, (1914) 14 COLUMBIA LAW REV. 697.

² (C. C. A. 1905) 142 Fed. 642.

³ (1911) 11 COLUMBIA LAW REV. 390-1.